

INSURGENTS DRIVEN BACK

Report of a Severe Engagement with a Band Under Gomez.

LEADERS STARTING FOR SANTA CLARA

Reported the Rebels Are Short of Ammunition—Spanish Arrest a Spy Who Was Carrying Dispatches.

HAVANA, Feb. 20.—The government on Tuesday sent a force of troops to Jarruco, this province, on the report that Gomez and Maceo were attacking the town. The insurgents burned the jail, liberated thirty-four prisoners and destroyed a number of huts by fire, but were repulsed by the garrison when trying to capture Jarruco itself. General Hernandez, at the head of 1,000 Spanish cavalry arrived at Jarruco at sunrise yesterday and soon afterwards attacked the insurgents. The enemy left twelve dead on the field and retired with many wounded. Only three soldiers were wounded. When the insurgents retired to the advance of the Spanish cavalry they divided into small bands as usual and scattered right and left, making it almost impossible to pursue them.

General Aldecoa reports that he has been engaged with a force of insurgents under Gomez at the Mora plantation. A skirmish was followed by the retreat of the insurgents, who suffered some loss not enumerated in the report. This body of insurgents, it appears, was later met by General Linares at Zena, where it was asserted Gomez and Maceo had arranged to unite their forces. When the report was obtained, General Linares sent a messenger to General Aldecoa in order that the latter might support him in case of an emergency. The troops were then taken up to the best positions possible, and the circumstances and the Spanish artillery, from neighboring high ground, opened fire upon the insurgents and soon afterwards retreated. A later report says that Gomez had been pushed forward and met the insurgents under Gomez, who had retreated before the Linares forces. The engagement is described as having taken place in a narrow ravine. The insurgents once more retreated and finally made a stand at San Marcos, where their main body is believed to have occupied strong positions. The Spanish cavalry had, however, and within fifty yards of the insurgent lines, the enemy charged with machetes. The Spanish cavalry had, in the meantime, been ordered to advance and push forward as skirmishers, keeping up a warm fire on the insurgent position. When the insurgents charged, the skirmishers were ordered to fire and to charge, and their horses. The movement was admirably executed, and with two sides of the square firing the enemy made a hasty retreat, leaving many killed and wounded.

GOMEZ REPORTED WOUNDED

It is rumored that Gomez was among the wounded, but the report has not been officially confirmed. The retreat of the insurgents in Tuesday was a complete rout, and the Spanish cavalry, by this time had abandoned their positions, and, dividing up into small parties, began retreating in all directions. They were followed until nightfall by the Spanish cavalry, who killed many more of them and made a number of prisoners.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE EMPIRE

Prince Hohenzollern Offers a Toast to the Emperor's Health.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—At a banquet of the Bundestag tonight, in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the empire, Chancellor von Hohenzollern, in proposing the toast of Emperor William and the German nation, said that the emperor was not only a better and a greater man than any other, but that the emperor should occupy the position he himself filled, the man whom Germany, next to the great Emperor William, honored as the founder of its unity. For himself, he had only taken a preliminary share in the great work to which the emperor had devoted his life. He should occupy the position he himself filled, the man whom Germany, next to the great Emperor William, honored as the founder of its unity. For himself, he had only taken a preliminary share in the great work to which the emperor had devoted his life.

RENEWED ITS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

Chamber by a Large Majority Sustains the French Ministry.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—The Chamber of Deputies today by a vote of 309 to 158 affirmed the vote of confidence which it passed in the government on February 13. The vote on February 13 stood 326 to 43.

ARRESTED A SPY

The authorities of Cobre have arrested and imprisoned a man named Rodolfo Sanchez, who was engaged in carrying dispatches from headquarters to different Spanish camps.

ENGLAND AND HUNGARIAN

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The government in the House of Commons today was asked by Sir W. H. Houldsworth, conservative member of Parliament for North-west Lancashire, if it had refused to cooperate with Germany in furthering an international monetary agreement by reopening the Indian mints. The first of the mints was the Indian mints, in conjunction with the Indian government, the reopening of the Indian mints if the measure comprised a satisfactory scheme for currency reform.

Blockade at the Suez Canal

PORT SAID, Feb. 20.—The German steamer Kautzler, from Hamburg for Delagoa bay, remains aground at Ismailia. Twenty-six steamers already await her release in order that they may be able to proceed through the Suez canal.

Portugal Budget

The British naval budget will carry £7,000,000.

Mills Elected to Succeed Leighton

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Sir John R. Mills, baronet, has been elected president of the Royal Academy today, in succession to the late Lord Leighton. He was born at Southampton, England, in 1829.

SHUTS OUT AMERICAN CATTLE

Proposed Prohibitive Legislation in the House of Representatives.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—That, as a sop to the agricultural interests, the Salisbury government had given private assurance to the leaders of that element in Parliament of an intention to introduce radical measures to protect British cattle and sheep from the great livestock of the world. I then outlined the pretended sanitary basis of such measures and why it had no real grounds, in fact.

HE SAW SOME FUNNY THINGS

Don Victor Concas, Captain in the Spanish Navy, Tells His American Observations.

AMUSINGLY SILLY RATHER THAN OFFENSIVE

He Came Over with the Caravels and Made a Trip Through the East During the World's Fair Year.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The episode arising out of an address delivered in Madrid by Don Victor Concas, a post captain in the Spanish navy, appears not to be as serious as the press dispatches would make it. Tonight's Madrid mail brings the text of the address which seems silly, rather than offensive.

Don Victor went to the United States as the commander of a Columbus caravel during the exposition year, and delivered this address before the Madrid Geographical society. He is quoted in the report as saying: "The Yankee's skull is similar to that of the red Indian. In America there is no family society. Each man is an individual, without a thought of representing anything in the history of the world. The police administration there are the most immoral in the world—such an extent that people do not care if they are killed. It is a country without religion, without family, without ideals, and will collapse in a few years."

There is a good deal of this crude sort of stuff and some funny analogies in the address. Senator Concas visited a "school of teachers, in which some 4,000 strong, robust girls were learning the carpenter's trade and other similar suits, and who went through a military drill for an hour." On the other hand, in the national military school at West Point, he saw "cadets of delicate physique, sitting in cells, absorbed in sublime mathematics, carefully keeping their clothes in cardboard, and who did not venture to maneuver" before Senator Concas and the marine cadets who went there with him.

COSTA RICA CITIZENS COMPLAIN

Distribution of War Medals the Source of Much Dissatisfaction.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Feb. 20.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—There is great dissatisfaction here over the distribution of medals awarded to men living here who fought against Walker's American filibusters in 1850. General Manuel Arguilla, well known through Central America for the valorous part he took in that campaign, has none, while some who engaged in the same campaign, but whose names are friends of President Iglesias.

GUATEMALA, Feb. 20.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Guatemala permanent has demanded from the Guatemalan government an explanation of a libelous article published in an official newspaper against the Guatemalan government.

SAN SALVADOR, Feb. 20.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Antonio Ezta writes to a friend here that his newspaper, the "El Comercio," has been refused further advances and will not renew the charter of the steamer for filibustering, fearing trouble with Colombia.

COLON, Colombia, Feb. 20.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Hamburg Steamship company's ship Markens, which was wrecked at Santa Cruz, is now aground near Barranquilla. No lives were lost.

INSURGENTS ATTACK A CITY

Insurgents attacked Jarruco Tuesday night, liberated twenty-four prisoners and set fire to the jail, completely destroying it.

STILL SEARCHING FOR MRS. CODY

Her Husband Offers a Cash Reward for Her Discovery.

TACOMA, Feb. 20.—Mr. Cody has offered a reward of \$500, limited to Pierce county, for the restoration to him before February 28 of his missing wife. He states that while the family and friends were satisfied that a thorough search of the city and vicinity had been made, yet no results had been had.

FIRES OF A DAY

BELLEFONT, Pa., Feb. 20.—Fire broke out at 3 a. m. this morning and before help could arrive the handsome building was entirely destroyed.

INSURGENTS ATTACK A CITY

Insurgents attacked Jarruco Tuesday night, liberated twenty-four prisoners and set fire to the jail, completely destroying it.

INSURGENTS ATTACK A CITY

Insurgents attacked Jarruco Tuesday night, liberated twenty-four prisoners and set fire to the jail, completely destroying it.

INSURGENTS ATTACK A CITY

Insurgents attacked Jarruco Tuesday night, liberated twenty-four prisoners and set fire to the jail, completely destroying it.

INSURGENTS ATTACK A CITY

Insurgents attacked Jarruco Tuesday night, liberated twenty-four prisoners and set fire to the jail, completely destroying it.

INSURGENTS ATTACK A CITY

Insurgents attacked Jarruco Tuesday night, liberated twenty-four prisoners and set fire to the jail, completely destroying it.

INSURGENTS ATTACK A CITY

Insurgents attacked Jarruco Tuesday night, liberated twenty-four prisoners and set fire to the jail, completely destroying it.

INSURGENTS ATTACK A CITY

Insurgents attacked Jarruco Tuesday night, liberated twenty-four prisoners and set fire to the jail, completely destroying it.

INSURGENTS ATTACK A CITY

Insurgents attacked Jarruco Tuesday night, liberated twenty-four prisoners and set fire to the jail, completely destroying it.

INSURGENTS ATTACK A CITY

Insurgents attacked Jarruco Tuesday night, liberated twenty-four prisoners and set fire to the jail, completely destroying it.

INSURGENTS ATTACK A CITY

Insurgents attacked Jarruco Tuesday night, liberated twenty-four prisoners and set fire to the jail, completely destroying it.

INSURGENTS ATTACK A CITY

Insurgents attacked Jarruco Tuesday night, liberated twenty-four prisoners and set fire to the jail, completely destroying it.

INSURGENTS ATTACK A CITY

Insurgents attacked Jarruco Tuesday night, liberated twenty-four prisoners and set fire to the jail, completely destroying it.

INSURGENTS ATTACK A CITY

Insurgents attacked Jarruco Tuesday night, liberated twenty-four prisoners and set fire to the jail, completely destroying it.

INSURGENTS ATTACK A CITY

Insurgents attacked Jarruco Tuesday night, liberated twenty-four prisoners and set fire to the jail, completely destroying it.

INSURGENTS ATTACK A CITY

Insurgents attacked Jarruco Tuesday night, liberated twenty-four prisoners and set fire to the jail, completely destroying it.

INSURGENTS ATTACK A CITY

Insurgents attacked Jarruco Tuesday night, liberated twenty-four prisoners and set fire to the jail, completely destroying it.

INSURGENTS ATTACK A CITY

Insurgents attacked Jarruco Tuesday night, liberated twenty-four prisoners and set fire to the jail, completely destroying it.

CLEARING OUT THE VULCAN MINE

Rescue Parties Gradually Getting Out the Dead Bodies.

NEW CASTLE, Colo., Feb. 20.—Up to 6 o'clock this evening eight more victims of the Vulcan mine explosion have been recovered. At 5:20 this morning four bodies were found and brought to the surface. They were the remains of Nick Rosa, Robert Cottrell, Jr., Emil Frank, aged 14, and Willie Brown, 13. At 3 o'clock this afternoon two more bodies were found and half an hour later two more. They were the remains of Robert Steiger, Tony Tapero, John Gampard and Charles Merchant. They were found in the main shaft and lay within a space of about 100 feet. The bodies were covered with coal and timbers and were terribly disfigured. Their legs and arms were about the length of sticks. The bodies of Alfonso Boidis, and increases the number to forty-nine.

KILLED OVER ONE HUNDRED

Fearful Havoc Caused by a Dynamite Explosion Near Johannesburg.

VERY FEW VICTIMS WERE WHITE PEOPLE

Eight Carloads of the Deadly Compound Accidentally Discharged, Reducing an Entire Suburb to Chaotic Ruins.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Feb. 20.—Details are reaching this city today of what is probably the most disastrous dynamite explosion on record in any part of the world. Thousands of people have been rendered homeless by the terrible calamity, about 100 persons are believed to have been killed, some two or three hundred men, women and children have been severely wounded, and many others have been more or less injured.

Viendendorp, the scene of the calamity, is a suburb of Johannesburg. In it are huddled members of the poorer classes of whites of the Rand—Malays, Kafirs and Chinamen—who are engaged in the most part by doing odd jobs about the place, which is a railway transfer station for the mining districts of the section.

Among the freight cars standing on the shunt lines at Viendendorp yesterday were eight trucks loaded with dynamite. The deadly stuff was hidden under canvas coverings to the eyes of the men and women.

As evening was approaching there was an explosion near the freight depot, so awful in its nature that it is estimated that for miles around was convulsed as if by an earthquake. Houses rocked and fell, masses of iron, stone, earth, wood and human ruins were scattered all about. The explosion broke every house in Johannesburg was broken, and people were blown through the air like straws before a gust of wind.

The explosion had torn a hole 200 feet long and eighty feet wide over the spot where the eight trucks of dynamite stood to be mined. The whole of the explosion had been crushed to pieces. The effects of the explosion could be seen over a radius of more than a mile and every house in Johannesburg was broken, and people were blown through the air like straws before a gust of wind.

On the ground were blackened shapes of human remains, limbs, heads, trunks, scattered all about. The victims were mostly Malays, Kafirs and Chinamen, the whites being in a minority at Viendendorp, but in spite of this a number of white people, including six girls, are among the many victims of this terrible calamity.

In fifteen minutes after the explosion occurred the bodies of forty dead persons, all horribly mutilated, were picked up and carried away from the scene, while the searching of the ruins continued with intermission. Over 200 of the most severely injured persons were also carried away, and hundreds of other wounded were taken to places where they might be cared for. Many of the wounded, thousands of people were rendered homeless by the explosion and are being cared for by the charitable, and will require assistance until they can begin life anew.

Pieces of iron, stone and bricks are scattered all over the place. Every building that was in the town has been destroyed. Every physician in or about Johannesburg is assisting in the care of the wounded.

The headquarters of the Red Cross club is being used as a mortuary chamber. In the gala decorated club room are horrible lines of human bodies, blackened trunks of human bodies, rows of charred faces and legs, and a mass of human remains. The bodies of the dead are being carried away to be buried. The bodies of the dead are being carried away to be buried.

CAUSE IS UNKNOWN.

How the explosion occurred is not known, but a belief prevails that the dynamite was blown away to the shunted trucks and that in trying to break open one of the cases of the explosive, being in ignorance of what it obtained, he brought about the disaster. It is supposed to have been caused by a loss of life which has rendered so many people homeless and penniless.

The exact extent of the disaster will never be known. According to the estimates, however, about 100 persons have been killed and about 200 wounded severely. In addition it is estimated that about 100 more have been severely injured, several of the wounded have since died of their injuries.

All the hospitals are filled with sufferers from the explosion and many private houses have turned into refuges for the wounded and homeless.

Most of the houses in Viendendorp were built of corrugated iron, as is usual in South African suburbs, and of this material, any where near the spot where the explosion took place, hardly a vestige remains.

A popular subscription has been opened for the relief of the wounded and homeless. Already over \$300,000 has been raised and this amount will reach \$500,000 before night.

In addition, steps have already been taken to clear away the debris from the ground. A portion of the money subscribed will be invested in building materials and the work of reconstructing Viendendorp will be commenced as soon as the remains of the dead are interred, which will probably be tomorrow and the occasion will be marked by a turnout of almost the whole population of Johannesburg.

The Boers and the Uitlanders are working harmoniously in the succoring of the wounded and homeless. The disaster seems to have done great good toward healing the soreness which remained from the Jameson raid and may do much to cement a new and better feeling between the foreign population and the Boer rulers.

President Kruger has telegraphed his sympathy with the people of Johannesburg in this emergency and he has been kept posted on all the details of the great calamity.

The amount of dynamite which caused the terrible disaster, the details of which have already been sent, is estimated to have been twenty tons. This had been standing on the railway switch for a period of three days exposed to the sun and air, and this is supposed to have put it into a condition in which its chemical composition was very unstable, so it was ready to be set off from the slightest disturbance.

It is now generally believed that the number of deaths resulting from the disaster is over 100, besides the large number of maimed and injured. The distress which has resulted from the accident is both local and widespread and a large number of firms both here and in London are subscribing liberally to afford relief.

Think Kruger Should Accept.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Public opinion in Pretoria is in favor of President Kruger's accepting Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's invitation to go to England to discuss Transvaal affairs.

Seared the Royal Family of Spain.

MADRID, Feb. 20.—The police have arrested several persons on suspicion of exploding a petrol lamp last night in the square in front of the palace. The explosion alarmed the royal family, but only a street lamp was damaged.

Ex-Governor Robinson Very Low.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Ex-Governor Robinson's condition is not improved today. His right side is paralyzed and he has practically lost his speech.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Feb. 20.

At New York—Arrived—Georgia, from Liverpool; Britannia, from Australia; Glasgow, from Australia; New York, from Bremen.

At Bremen—Arrived—Spree, from New York; Na Southampton, from New York; Antwerp, from Genoa; Weira, from Bremen.

Brought in a Pelae.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 20.—The prize schooner Don Zella arrived today in charge of a crew put aboard by the Gloucester bark, J. W. Collins. The vessel and its cargo of sugar are valued at \$120,000. The owner of the Collins has arrived from Gloucester. The Don Zella will be put in admiralty court. The Collins picked her up at night. The owner's claim is \$100,000.

HE SAW SOME FUNNY THINGS

Don Victor Concas, Captain in the Spanish Navy, Tells His American Observations.

AMUSINGLY SILLY RATHER THAN OFFENSIVE

He Came Over with the Caravels and Made a Trip Through the East During the World's Fair Year.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The episode arising out of an address delivered in Madrid by Don Victor Concas, a post captain in the Spanish navy, appears not to be as serious as the press dispatches would make it. Tonight's Madrid mail brings the text of the address which seems silly, rather than offensive.

Don Victor went to the United States as the commander of a Columbus caravel during the exposition year, and delivered this address before the Madrid Geographical society. He is quoted in the report as saying: "The Yankee's skull is similar to that of the red Indian. In America there is no family society. Each man is an individual, without a thought of representing anything in the history of the world. The police administration there are the most immoral in the world—such an extent that people do not care if they are killed. It is a country without religion, without family, without ideals, and will collapse in a few years."

There is a good deal of this crude sort of stuff and some funny analogies in the address. Senator Concas visited a "school of teachers, in which some 4,000 strong, robust girls were learning the carpenter's trade and other similar suits, and who went through a military drill for an hour." On the other hand, in the national military school at West Point, he saw "cadets of delicate physique, sitting in cells, absorbed in sublime mathematics, carefully keeping their clothes in cardboard, and who did not venture to maneuver" before Senator Concas and the marine cadets who went there with him.

When not childish, Don Victor was needlessly abusive of Americans, and Minister Taylor addressed a note to Premier Canovas, pointing out the impropriety of such a public address by a Spanish officer on the active list of the navy of his catholic majesty, the king of Spain, and the marines cadets who were there with him.

It illustrates the character of the misinformation about things American in Spain, and the World's Madrid correspondent writes that any day there may be an outbreak of national feeling against the United States, arising out of the Cuban question, which may lead to serious international complications.

BALLARD SMITH.

NOTE FROM CANOVAS EXPLAINS THE LANGUAGE OF CAPTAIN CONCAS.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 20.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Madrid advice report that the Spanish foreign minister sent a diplomatic note to Washington inquiring if the American government sustains the demand of Minister Taylor regarding the language offensive to the United States used by Captain Concas of the Spanish navy, at a meeting of the Geographical society.

A later dispatch says Captain Concas sent a letter to Minister Taylor saying that the words used by him do not convey any meaning offensive to the United States. The president of the Geographical society makes a similar statement.

The Dario de la Marina, the leading Havana newspaper and the organ of the reform party, writes in the United States today editorially. It declares: "It is time we should exert all our energies to oppose the boundless arrogance displayed by Yankee officials who rebuke the United States to think they should occupy the position he himself filled, the man whom Germany, next to the great Emperor William, honored as the founder of its unity. For himself, he had only taken a preliminary share in the great work to which the emperor had devoted his life."

INSURGENTS ATTACK A CITY

Insurgents attacked Jarruco Tuesday night, liberated twenty-four prisoners and set fire to the jail, completely destroying it.

INSURGENTS ATTACK A CITY

Insurgents attacked Jarruco Tuesday night, liberated twenty-four prisoners and set fire to the jail, completely destroying it.

INSURGENTS ATTACK A CITY

Insurgents attacked Jarruco Tuesday night, liberated twenty-four prisoners and set fire to the jail, completely destroying it.

INSURGENTS ATTACK A CITY

Insurgents attacked Jarruco Tuesday night, liberated twenty-four prisoners and set fire to the jail, completely destroying it.

INSURGENTS ATTACK A CITY

Insurgents attacked Jarruco Tuesday night, liberated twenty-four prisoners and set fire to the jail, completely destroying it.

INSURGENTS ATTACK A CITY

Insurgents attacked Jarruco Tuesday night, liberated twenty-four prisoners and set fire to the jail, completely destroying it.

INSURGENTS ATTACK A CITY

Insurgents attacked Jarruco Tuesday night, liberated twenty-four prisoners and set fire to the jail, completely destroying it.

INSURGENTS ATTACK A CITY

Insurgents attacked Jarruco Tuesday night, liberated twenty-four prisoners and set fire to the jail, completely destroying it.

INSURGENTS ATTACK A CITY

Insurgents attacked Jarruco Tuesday night, liberated twenty-four prisoners and set fire to the jail, completely destroying it.

INSURGENTS ATTACK A CITY

Insurgents attacked Jarruco Tuesday night, liberated twenty-four prisoners and set fire to the jail, completely destroying it.

INSURGENTS ATTACK A CITY

Insurgents attacked Jarruco Tuesday night, liberated twenty-four prisoners and set fire to the jail, completely destroying it.

INSURGENTS ATTACK A CITY

Insurgents attacked Jarruco Tuesday night, liberated twenty-four prisoners and set fire to the jail, completely destroying it.

INSURGENTS ATTACK A CITY

Insurgents attacked Jarruco Tuesday night, liberated twenty-four prisoners and set fire to the jail, completely destroying it.

INSURGENTS ATTACK A CITY

Insurgents attacked Jarruco Tuesday night, liberated twenty-four prisoners and set fire to the jail, completely destroying it.

KILLED OVER ONE HUNDRED

Fearful Havoc Caused by a Dynamite Explosion Near Johannesburg.

VERY FEW VICTIMS WERE WHITE PEOPLE

Eight Carloads of the Deadly Compound Accidentally Discharged, Reducing an Entire Suburb to Chaotic Ruins.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Feb. 20.—Details are reaching this city today of what is probably the most disastrous dynamite explosion on record in any part of the world. Thousands of people have been rendered homeless by the terrible calamity, about 100 persons are believed to have been killed, some two or three hundred men, women and children have been severely wounded, and many others have been more or less injured.

Viendendorp, the scene of the calamity, is a suburb of Johannesburg. In it are huddled members of the poorer classes of whites of the Rand—Malays, Kafirs and Chinamen—who are engaged in the most part by doing odd jobs about the place, which is a railway transfer station for the mining districts of the section.

Among the freight cars standing on the shunt lines at Viendendorp yesterday were eight trucks loaded with dynamite. The deadly stuff was hidden under canvas coverings to the eyes of the men and women.

As evening was approaching there was an explosion near the freight depot, so awful in its nature that it is estimated that for miles around was convulsed as if by an earthquake. Houses rocked and fell, masses of iron, stone, earth, wood and human ruins were scattered all about. The explosion broke every house in Johannesburg was broken, and people were blown through the air like straws before a gust of wind.

The explosion had torn a hole 200 feet long and eighty feet wide over the spot where the eight trucks of dynamite stood to be mined. The whole of the explosion had been crushed to pieces. The effects of the explosion could be seen over a radius of more than a mile and every house in Johannesburg was broken, and people were blown through the air like straws before a gust of wind.

On the ground were blackened shapes of human remains, limbs, heads, trunks, scattered all about. The victims were mostly Malays, Kafirs and Chinamen, the whites being in a minority at Viendendorp, but in spite of this a number of white people, including six girls, are among the many victims of this terrible calamity.

In fifteen minutes after the explosion occurred the bodies of forty dead persons, all horribly mutilated, were picked up and carried away from the scene, while the searching of the ruins continued with intermission. Over 200 of the most severely injured persons were also carried away, and hundreds of other wounded were taken to places where they might be cared for. Many of the wounded, thousands of people were rendered homeless by the explosion and are being cared for by the charitable, and will require assistance until they can begin life anew.

Pieces of iron, stone and bricks are scattered all over the place. Every building that was in the town has been destroyed. Every